

1993). The bird that I saw may well have been just a wandering individual, not necessarily evidence of a southward range extension. The locality is more than 1000 km distant from the southern limit of the known range of the species, and in a quite different environment, viz. the andinopatagonian subantarctic forests. Other birds recorded in this area, such as *Enicognathus ferrugineus*, *Campephilus magellanicus*, *Pygarrhichas albogularis* and *Pyrope pyrope*, are evidence of the andean affinity of the local avifauna.

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RANGE EXTENSIONS OF SOME COTINGAS FROM RONDONIA, BRAZIL

During an eight-day rapid ornithological assessment in April 1995 in the Parque Estadual, Guarajá-Mirim (10°50'S, 64°85'W), Rondonia, Brazil, I recorded range extensions for four cotingas.

PURPLE-BREASTED COTINGA *Cotinga cotinga*

On 23 April, at the edge of a *terra firme* forest clearing, I observed for 5 minutes an adult male Purple-breasted Cotinga. It was perched motionless in dead bare branches in the forest sub-canopy, before flying off. This represents a large range extension of *c.* 1050 km southwest from the previously known locality near the mouth of the Rio Madeira, and suggests that the species is likely also to occur in lowland rainforest in nearby northeastern Bolivia, only *c.* 50 km away.

BLACK-NECKED RED-COTINGA *Phoenicircus nigricollis*

On 29 April I observed and tape-recorded the call of an adult male Black-necked Red-Cotinga. The bird was feeding in the mid-storey of

terra firme forest about 15 m up, perched on a large horizontal bough. This represents a range extension southwest along the Rio Madeira of c. 550 km. It was to be expected; Snow (1982, *The Cotingas*) noted that the apparent absence of the species from Bolivia and southeastern Peru was probably due to insufficient collecting in these countries' lowland forests.

PURPLE-THROATED COTINGA *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*

I observed and tape-recorded Purple-throated Cotingas on six different days; all records involved male birds. The nearest known locality is about 200 km northeast at Fazenda Rancho Grande, near Ariquemes (10°17'S, 62°52'W). Although this species has not yet been recorded in nearby Bolivia, Ridgely & Tudor (1994; *The Birds of South America*, Vol. 2) note that it should occur in the extreme northwest. These records indicate that it will probably also be found to occur in northeastern Bolivia.

POMPADOUR COTINGA *Xipholena punicea*

I saw an adult male on 21 April and a female-plumaged bird on the 23rd, and heard another on the 24th. There are very few records of this species from the State of Rondonia and only one locality known from nearby northeastern Bolivia (Ridgely & Tudor, *loc.cit.*).

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A NOVEL FORAGING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOUTHERN RIVER OTTERS *LUTRA LONGICAUDIS* AND GREAT EGRETS *CASMERODIUS ALBUS*

The association between Cattle Egrets *Bubulcus ibis* and foraging ungulates is well documented and has been subject to detailed investigation (Burger & Gochfeld 1982, *Behaviour* 79: 212–229). A record also exists of an association between a foraging Black Bear and a Cattle Egret (Smith 1985, *Wilson Bull.* 97: 395). However I can find no record in the literature of an association between an egret and an otter. Egret associations are typically terrestrial; for example Cattle Egrets following large terrestrial mammals through vegetation and preying on small organisms flushed from cover.

I report here a foraging association between a Southern River Otter *Lutra longicaudis* and a Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*, observed on four separate occasions at Aviarios del Caribe Nature Reserve, Costa Rica. The only recorded associations between birds and otters in the literature are predation by otters on birds (Vanwagenen *et al.*, 1981, *J. Mammalogy* 62: 433–434) and scavenging by otters and herons on salmon carcasses (Hewson 1994, *J. Zool.* 235: 53–65). The commensal association described below is therefore novel.